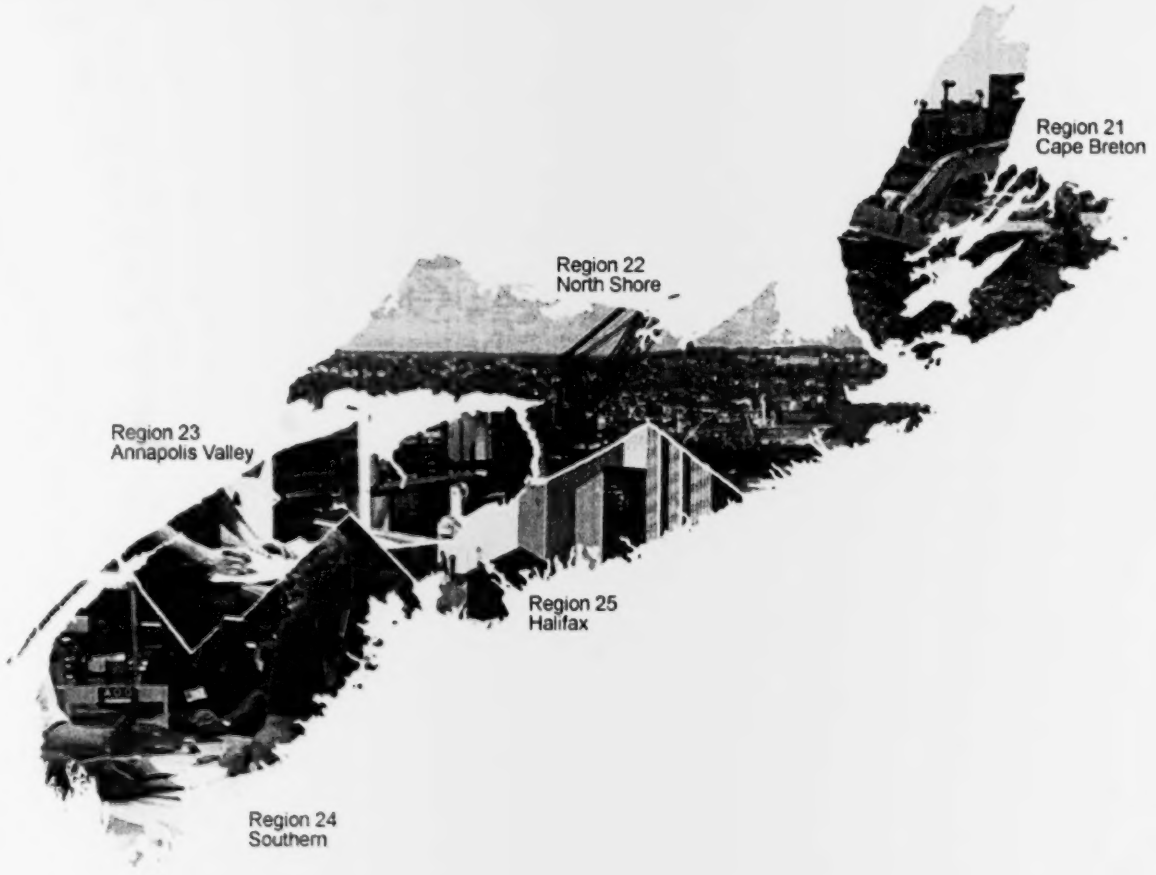
Labour Market Monthly

September 2007



NOVA SCOTIA
Finance
Economics and Statistics

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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2007

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 9, 2007
February	March 9, 2007
March	April 5, 2007
April	May 11, 2007
May	June 8, 2007
June	July 6, 2007
July	August 10, 2007
August	September 7, 2007
September	October 5, 2007
October	November 2, 2007
November	December 7, 2007
December	January 11, 2008

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – September 2007

(October 2007 will be released November 2, 2007)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

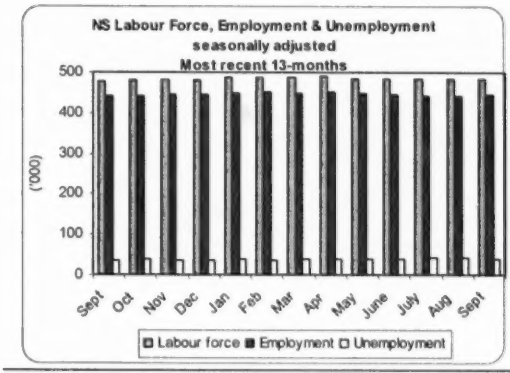
Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

In this month's release of the Labour Force Survey data in *The Daily*, there were no quotes made by Statistics Canada highlighting Nova Scotia.

Seasonally Adjusted (month-over-month and year-over-year)

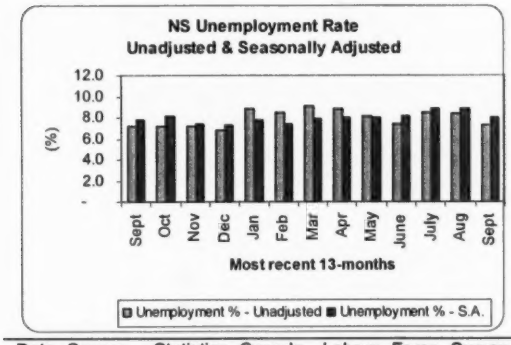
In Nova Scotia, September 2007, labour force declined 0.4 per cent over August 2007 to 483,600 and increased 1.4 per cent over September 2006. Employment increased 0.6 per cent over August 2007 at 445,000 and increased 1.1 per cent over September 2006. Unemployment decreased 10.4 per cent over August 2007 to 38,600 and increased 4.3 per cent over September 2006. The unemployment rate decreased 0.9 percentage points over August 2007 to 8.0 per cent.



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

In Canada, September 2007, labour force increased 0.2 per cent over August 2007 to 18.0 million and increased 1.9 per cent over September 2006. Employment increased 0.3 per cent over August 2007 to 16.9 million and increased 2.5 per cent over September 2006. Unemployment decreased 2.0 per cent over August 2007 to 1.1 million and declined 6.7 per cent over September 2006. The unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points over August 2007 at 5.9 per cent.

In Nova Scotia's largest labour market, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), on a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate in September 2007 was 6.2 per cent, unchanged from August 2007 and 0.7 percentage points over September 2006. In September 2007, the Halifax CMA had the second lowest rate in the Atlantic Provinces. Calgary experienced the lowest unemployment rate at 3.1 per cent and the highest rate was in Windsor, Ontario at 9.9 per cent.



Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Year-to-date[1] (January to September)

Employment growth in Nova Scotia for the first nine months of 2007 reveals a continued growth rate of 1.2 per cent. During the summer months the year-to-date growth rate stood at 1.3 per cent. While growing at a somewhat slower pace by September, the rate is well above the growth rate for 2006.

All of the growth in employment is for full-time jobs. For the first nine months, the number of full-time jobs is up 2.0 percent compared to a decline of 1.8 per cent for part-time jobs. It may well be the availability of more full-time work has resulted in more part-time workers taking full-time jobs.

The labour supply (labour force) increased 1.3 per cent during the first nine months. The labour participation rate reflects the increase in labour supply with an increase of 0.7 percentage points to 63.6 per cent. Thus, the net impact of labour demand, growing at the slightly less pace than labour supply, has resulted in a 1.6 per cent in the number of unemployed workers, but no change to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at 8.1 per cent (due to rounding).

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Year-to-date (average of Seasonally adjusted data)

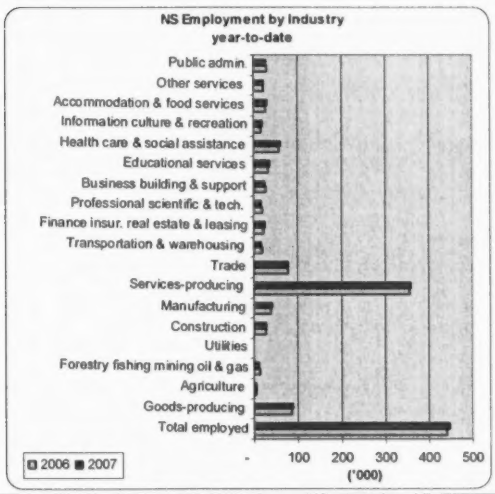
	Jan-Sept 2006	Jan-Sept 2007
Population ('000)	762.6	764.0
Labour Force ('000)	480.0	486.1
Employment ('000)	441.2	446.7
Full-time ('000)	358.0	365.0
Part-time ('000)	83.2	81.7
Unemployment ('000)	38.7	39.3
Unemployment (%)	8.1	8.1
Participation (%)	62.9	63.6
Employment (%)	57.9	58.5

Data Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment growth by industry for the first nine months of 2007 reveals that growth was concentrated in selected industries mostly in the service sector. Those industries in the service sector included Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Educational Services; Health and Social Assistance Services; Information, Culture and Recreational Services; and Accommodation and Food Services.

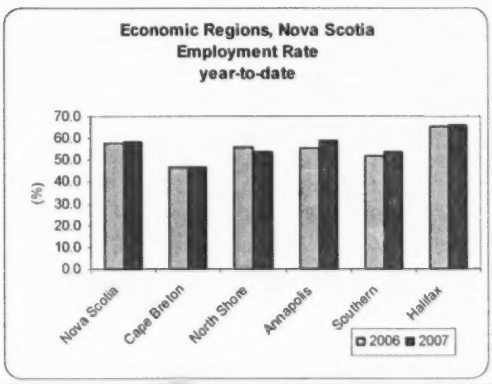
Manufacturing and Agriculture were the only industries to report positive growth in the goods producing sector. There were more jobs in the manufacturing sector despite the recent parity of the Canadian dollar with the United States dollar. This could be a function of more diversification within the industry, coupled with the return of production by major pulp and paper mill after a length labour dispute last year. Less employment in the construction sector can be seen in less spending on capital investments for both residential and non-residential structures.

[1] Average of the year-to-date seasonal data unless otherwise stated.



Data Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A geographical review of employment growth for the first nine months of 2007, based on the 3-month-moving average estimates within the province, reveals a dividing line for employment gains. The northern regions (Cape Breton and the North Shore area) reported declines, while the southern regions (Halifax, South Shore and Valley) reported net gains in employment.



Data Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

New Immigration Data from LFS

Also, see the special feature article in this release of the Labour Market Monthly (page 7) for new indicators on immigration data that Statistics Canada is now collecting from the monthly LFS. Statistics Canada has started reporting on labour market activities for landed immigrants by age and type (recent immigrant, established immigrant). Overall the employment rate for total immigrants of core-working age (25-54 years of age) for Nova Scotia in 2006 was in line with other provinces and above the national average.

Feature - New Release: Immigration Data from the LFS

Overview: New Release from Labour Force Survey (LFS) - Immigrant Data

The Daily, September 10, 2007 released the first data output from the immigration labour market pilot project begun in January 2006 within Statistics Canada's LFS—a partnership project with Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Citizenship and Immigration, and Statistics Canada. The project's aim was to identify working-age immigrants (those 15 years of age and over), and to determine when they landed in Canada and the country in which they received their highest level of education. Five additional questions, to accomplish this, were added to the monthly LFS:

1. *In what country was ... born?*
2. *Is ... now, or has he/she ever been a landed immigrant in Canada?*
3. *In what year did ... first become a landed immigrant?*
4. *In what month?*
5. *In what country did ... complete his/her highest degree, certificate or diploma?*

These questions define landed immigrants in the LFS as follows:

Very recent immigrant—individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada (prior to their interview) for 0 to 60 months.
Recent immigrant—individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada (prior to their interview) between 61 months to 120 months.
Established immigrant—individuals who have been landed immigrants to Canada (prior to their interview) 121 months or more.
Other—persons residing in Canada who were born outside of Canada and are not landed immigrants, e.g., temporary foreign workers, live-in caregivers Canadian citizens born outside Canada, those with student or working visas.
Working-age—LFS includes those persons aged 15 and over in its sample.
Core-working age—refers to those persons age 25 to 54.

The data, resulting from these additional questions, reports immigrant activity by landing type (as defined above) in the nation's labour market by age, sex, immigrant type, industry, occupation and education (monthly from January 2006, 3-month moving average; and 2006 annual averages). Due to the LFS sample size, provincial data is limited to the basic labour force characteristics for the immigrant population 15 and over, and immigrant population 25-54; thus, industry, occupation and education information are not available.

The majority of immigrants settle in large urban areas, and in Canada, this represents its three largest cities—Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Therefore, while the employment rate of immigrants is available for Halifax, labour force characteristics similar to the provincial level data are only published for the larger CMAs of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Immigrant data coverage will now be a regular output of the monthly LFS.

Highlights from Statistics Canada's first release of this data:

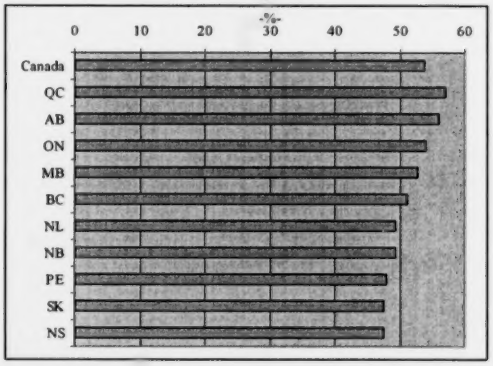
- "Experiences of established immigrants similar to that of Canadian born
- Immigrants who came recently are not yet established in the labour force
- Immigrants benefited from high labour demand in Alberta
- Manitoba immigrants fared well in the labour force
- Immigrants living in Quebec had difficulty finding work
- Strong labour market performance among immigrants in Atlantic Canada
- Lackluster labour market outcomes for the two largest provincial immigrant destinations (Ontario and British Columbia)
- Toronto immigrants had highest employment rates of "Big Three" CMAs (Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver)
- Calgary's employment rate for non-immigrants and immigrants comparable
- Hamilton's very recent immigrant employment rate lowest among eight mid-sized cities (Halifax, Quebec, Ottawa-Gatineau, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria)
- Employment rates strong for Halifax, Winnipeg recent immigrants

- Better labour market outcomes for immigrant men than immigrant women
- Young immigrant women struggled in the labour market; older immigrant women had difficulty finding work
- Immigrants much more likely to have a university education
- Higher unemployment rates for university-educated immigrants
- Manufacturing employment more common among immigrants
- Very recent immigrants working in sales and service occupations."

Immigrant Labour Market – Core-working Age, 2006

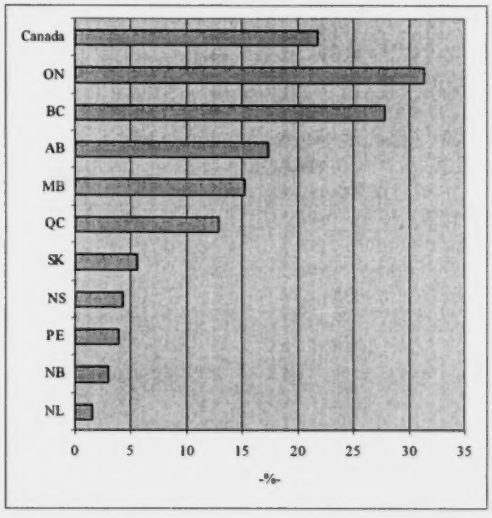
Although the first data available from Statistics Canada's LFS related to immigrant labour market reviewed the activities of the total immigrant population 15 and over, its real focus was on the "core-working age" segment of the population (those 25-54 years of age). The reasoning for this is that those 15-24 years of age are more apt to be students, and in the 55 and over years of age profile, many are in some phase of retirement. Thus, while the total landed immigrants, 15 years of age and older, numbered 34,600 in Nova Scotia during 2006 (representing 4.5 per cent of Nova Scotia's total population 15 and over), 47.4 per cent of that total (16,400) was in the core-working age segment. At the national level, 3,102,500 (representing 22.0 per cent of Canada's total population 15 and over), or 53.8 per cent of the total immigrant population was in the core-working age segment. The share of core-working age immigrants to total immigrant population 15 years of age and over was highest in Quebec (57.0 per cent), while the share in Nova Scotia was the lowest of all provinces. The following graph ranks each province's concentration of core-working age immigrant population to its total immigrant population.

Share of Core-working Age Immigrants to Total Immigrant Population 15+ Years, by Province, 2006



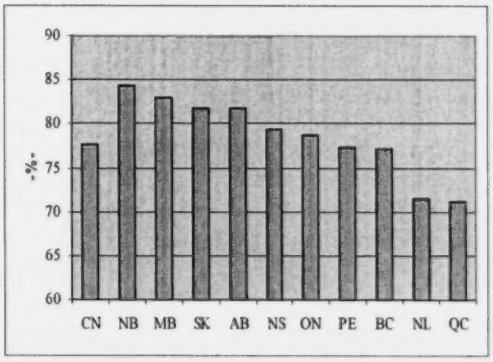
The 2006 data shows that Canada's share of core-working age immigrants to the total population aged 25-54 years of age was 21.8 per cent. Nova Scotia's share was 4.2 per cent. Comparing all provinces, this share was highest in Ontario, at 31.3 per cent, and lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador, at 1.5 per cent.

Share of Immigrants in Core-working Age Population (Aged 25-54 Years), by Province, 2006



At the province level, basic labour force characteristics are available for landed immigrants by the defined durations.[1] As an example, the employment rate of landed immigrants in the core-working age population during 2006 in Canada was 77.7 per cent. Nova Scotia's figure, at 79.3 per cent, was above the Canadian figure and compared to a high of 84.4 per cent in New Brunswick and a low of 71.2 per cent in Quebec.

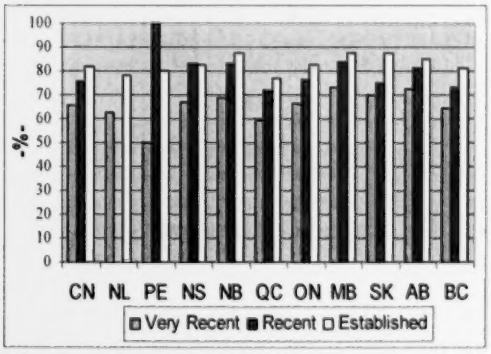
Employment Rate, Total Landed Immigrants of Core-working Age (Aged 25-54 Years), by Province, 2006



Reviewing the core-working age immigrant labour force activity, the survey data indicates a higher degree of employment the longer they have lived in Canada. In 2006, the employment rate of very recent immigrants in the core-working age in Canada was 65.4 per cent, for recent immigrants it was 75.7 per cent and for established immigrants it was 82.1 per cent

- Of the very recent immigrants, the employment rate was 66.7 per cent in Nova Scotia while the highest rate was in Manitoba, at 73.1 per cent, and the lowest rate was in Prince Edward Island, at 50.0 per cent.
- Of the recent immigrants, Nova Scotia's employment rate was 83.3 per cent. The highest rate was in Prince Edward Island, at 100.0 per cent, and the lowest was in Quebec, at 72.0 per cent. No figure was available for Newfoundland and Labrador.
- The employment rate in Nova Scotia of established immigrants in the core-working age was 82.5 per cent, while across the country, the rate ranged from 87.3 per cent in New Brunswick to 76.8 per cent in Quebec.
- In comparison during 2006, the national employment rate for persons born in Canada and of core-working age was 83.1 per cent and in Nova Scotia was 78.4 per cent. Provincial rates ranged from 69.7 per cent in Newfoundland and Labrador to 86.5 per cent in Alberta.
- Canada's employment rate (core-working age) for total landed immigrants was 5.4 percentage points lower than for those born in Canada.
- Provinces in which the employment rate (core-working age) for total landed immigrants was lower than the rate for persons born in Canada included: QC (-10.7 percentage points), BC (-6.3 percentage points), ON (-5.4 percentage points), AB (-4.8 percentage points), SK (-4.1 percentage points), PE (-3.4 percentage points), and MB (-2.1 percentage points).
- The provinces in which the employment rate (core-working age) for total landed immigrants was higher than the rate for persons born in Canada included: NB (+6.2 percentage points), NL (+1.7 percentage points), and NS (+0.9 percentage points).
- In Halifax CMA during 2006, the employment rate of core-working age immigrants was 80.0 per cent compared to a rate of 84.7 per cent for those born in Canada.

Employment Rate, by Immigrant Type, Core-working Age (Aged 25-54 Years), by Province, 2006



[1] See first page of article under definitions.

Many factors undoubtedly impact the labour market experiences of immigrants to Canada in that they may, as new immigrants possibly require time to adjust to their new life in Canada, e.g., face language barriers, lack Canadian work experience, lack of recognition for their foreign work experience and/or credentials, and they may need time to either retrain or go back to school, etc.

As noted earlier in this article, immigrant data coverage will now be a regular output of the monthly LFS. In the coming months, Statistics Canada plans to release further studies using this data source to analyse the quality of jobs, successes and difficulties that immigrants face in the nation's labour market.

Economics and Statistics Division, Nova Scotia Department of Finance may be contacted for further background about this data. (Tel: 424-2740 or nsstats@gov.ns.ca)

Data Sources:

Statistics Canada, ***special tabulations***
Statistics Canada, ***The Daily***, September 10, 2007, pp. 2-4, http://www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/070910/td070910.htm
Statistics Canada, The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series, ***The Canadian Immigrant Labour Market in 2006: First Results from Canada's Labour Force Survey***, Catalogue No. 71-606-XWE2007001, http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=71-606-XWE2007001

Abbreviations:

CN—Canada
NL—Newfoundland and Labrador
PE—Prince Edward Island
NS—Nova Scotia
NB—New Brunswick
QC—Quebec
ON—Ontario
MB—Manitoba
SK—Saskatchewan
AB—Alberta
BC—British Columbia

Basic Labour Force Characteristics, Population Core-working Age (Aged 25-54), Canada and the Provinces, and Immigrants by Period of Landing, 2006

		Immigrants, Ages 25-54					
	Total Ages 25-54	Total Landed	Very Recent	Recent	Estab-lished		Born in Canada, Ages 25-54
Canada							
Population (x 1,000)	14,232.3	3,102.5	583.4	570.3	1,948.9		10,845.2
Labour force (x 1,000)	12,269.0	2,580.1	430.9	465.3	1,683.8		9,481.4
Employment (x 1,000)	11,619.6	2,412.0	381.4	431.5	1,599.1		9,013.3
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	10,270.9	2,143.0	332.1	386.7	1,424.2		7,959.9
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	1,348.7	269.0	49.4	44.8	174.9		1,053.4
Unemployment (x 1,000)	649.4	168.0	49.5	33.8	84.8		468.1
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	1,963.4	522.5	152.5	105.0	265.0		1,363.8
Unemployment rate	5.3	6.5	11.5	7.3	5.0		4.9
Participation rate	86.2	83.2	73.9	81.6	86.4		87.4
Employment rate	81.6	77.7	65.4	75.7	82.1		83.1
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population (x 1,000)	227.7	3.5	0.8		2.3		222.2
Labour force (x 1,000)	183.3	2.8	0.5		2.0		179.2
Employment (x 1,000)	158.8	2.5	0.5		1.8	E	154.9
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	142.4	2.1			1.6	E	139.1
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	16.4					x	15.8
Unemployment (x 1,000)	24.5					x	24.2
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	44.4	0.7				x	43.0
Unemployment rate	13.4					x	13.5
Participation rate	80.5	80.0	62.5		87.0		80.6
Employment rate	69.7	71.4	62.5		78.3		69.7
Prince Edward Island							
Population (x 1,000)	56.9	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.5		54.4
Labour force (x 1,000)	51.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.3		49.0
Employment (x 1,000)	45.8	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.2		43.9
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	41.5	1.5		0.3	1.1		39.8
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	4.4	0.2				x	4.1
Unemployment (x 1,000)	5.2					x	5.1
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	5.9	0.3			0.2	E	5.4
Unemployment rate	10.2					x	10.4
Participation rate	89.6	81.8	50.0	100.0	86.7		90.1
Employment rate	80.5	77.3	50.0	100.0	80.0		80.7
Nova Scotia							
Population (x 1,000)	394.4	16.4	3.0	3.6	9.7		372.7
Labour force (x 1,000)	330.5	13.8	2.3	3.2	8.2		313.5
Employment (x 1,000)	308.1	13.0	2.0	3.0	8.0		292.1
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	272.6	10.9	1.7	2.6	6.6		259.3
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	35.5	2.1			1.4	E	32.8
Unemployment (x 1,000)	22.4	0.7				x	21.4
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	63.9	2.6	0.7		1.5	E	59.3
Unemployment rate	6.8	5.1				x	6.8
Participation rate	83.8	84.1	76.7	88.9	84.5		84.1
Employment rate	78.1	79.3	66.7	83.3	82.5		78.4

Basic Labour Force Characteristics, Population Core-working Age (Aged 25-54), Canada and the Provinces, and Immigrants by Period of Landing, 2006 - Continued

		Immigrants, Ages 25-54					
	Total Ages 25-54	Total Landed	Very Recent	Recent	Established		Born in Canada, Ages 25-54
New Brunswick							
Population (x 1,000)	322.9	9.6	1.6	1.8	6.3		310.1
Labour force (x 1,000)	273.9	8.3	1.1	1.6	5.6		263.1
Employment (x 1,000)	252.8	8.1	1.1	1.5	5.5		242.4
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	226.0	7.0	1.0	1.3	4.7		217.0
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	26.8	1.1			0.8	E	25.3
Unemployment (x 1,000)	21.1					x	20.7
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	49.0	1.3			0.6	E	47.0
Unemployment rate	7.7					x	7.9
Participation rate	84.8	86.5	68.8	88.9	88.9		84.8
Employment rate	78.3	84.4	68.8	83.3	87.3		78.2
Quebec							
Population (x 1,000)	3,380.4	435.1	119.4	73.8	241.9		2,900.8
Labour force (x 1,000)	2,918.1	352.0	86.1	61.3	204.6		2,535.4
Employment (x 1,000)	2,713.3	309.6	70.8	53.1	185.7		2,376.4
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	2,397.8	266.6	60.5	46.2	159.9		2,107.8
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	315.5	43.0	10.3	6.9	25.8		268.7
Unemployment (x 1,000)	204.8	42.4	15.3	8.2	18.9		159.0
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	462.3	83.2	33.3	12.5	37.3		365.4
Unemployment rate	7.0	12.0	17.8	13.4	9.2		6.3
Participation rate	86.3	80.9	72.1	83.1	84.6		87.4
Employment rate	80.3	71.2	59.3	72.0	76.8		81.9
Ontario							
Population (x 1,000)	5,621.7	1,761.2	303.0	329.0	1,129.1		3,734.9
Labour force (x 1,000)	4,859.1	1,479.0	225.8	270.1	983.1		3,285.2
Employment (x 1,000)	4,614.4	1,385.8	200.9	251.1	933.8		3,140.3
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	4,116.9	1,247.2	176.4	229.1	841.7		2,791.0
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	497.5	138.6	24.5	22.0	92.1		349.2
Unemployment (x 1,000)	244.7	93.2	24.9	19.0	49.3		144.9
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	762.6	282.2	77.2	58.9	146.1		449.7
Unemployment rate	5.0	6.3	11.0	7.0	5.0		4.4
Participation rate	86.4	84.0	74.5	82.1	87.1		88.0
Employment rate	82.1	78.7	66.3	76.3	82.7		84.1
Manitoba							
Population (x 1,000)	468.5	71.4	18.6	9.1	43.6		389.2
Labour force (x 1,000)	409.3	61.6	14.6	7.9	39.1		341.7
Employment (x 1,000)	395.8	59.2	13.6	7.6	38.0		330.8
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	346.7	52.7	11.5	6.8	34.4		288.9
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	49.1	6.5	2.1	0.8	3.6		41.9
Unemployment (x 1,000)	13.5	2.5	1		1.1	E	10.9
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	59.2	9.7	4.1	1.2	4.5		47.5
Unemployment rate	3.3	4.1	6.8		2.8	E	3.2
Participation rate	87.4	86.3	78.5	86.8	89.7		87.8
Employment rate	84.5	82.9	73.1	83.5	87.2		85.0

Basic Labour Force Characteristics, Population Core-working Age (Aged 25-54), Canada and the Provinces, and Immigrants by Period of Landing, 2006 - Continued

		Immigrants, Ages 25-54					
	Total Ages 25-54	Total Landed	Very Recent	Recent	Estab-lished		Born in Canada, Ages 25-54
Saskatchewan							
Population (x 1,000)	377.1	20.8	4.3	3.2	13.3		352.7
Labour force (x 1,000)	334.8	17.7	3.2	2.6	12.0		314.3
Employment (x 1,000)	322.2	17.0	3.0	2.4	11.6		302.6
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	283.4	14.8	2.4	2.1	10.2		266.5
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	38.8	2.2	0.5		1.4		36.1
Unemployment (x 1,000)	12.6	0.7				x	11.7
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	42.3	3.1	1.1	0.6	1.4		38.4
Unemployment rate	3.8	4.0				x	3.7
Participation rate	88.8	85.1	74.4	81.3	90.2		89.1
Employment rate	85.4	81.7	69.8	75.0	87.2		85.8
Alberta							
Population (x 1,000)	1,507.7	260.5	54.0	40.1	166.4		1,211.1
Labour force (x 1,000)	1,323.2	220.4	41.6	34.1	144.8		1,075.8
Employment (x 1,000)	1,286.5	212.8	39.2	32.5	141.1		1,047.5
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	1,147.0	192.0	34.9	29.3	127.8		932.6
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	139.4	20.7	4.3	3.2	13.3		114.9
Unemployment (x 1,000)	36.7	7.6	2.4	1.6	3.7		28.3
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	184.5	40.1	12.5	6.0	21.6		135.3
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.4	5.8	4.7	2.6		2.6
Participation rate	87.8	84.6	77.0	85.0	87.0		88.8
Employment rate	85.3	81.7	72.6	81.0	84.8		86.5
British Columbia							
Population (x 1,000)	1,875.1	521.9	78.3	109.0	334.7		1,297.1
Labour force (x 1,000)	1,585.7	422.7	55.5	84.0	283.1		1,124.3
Employment (x 1,000)	1,521.9	402.3	50.2	79.7	272.4		1,082.4
Full-time employment (x 1,000)	1,296.7	348.1	43.1	68.7	236.3		918.0
Part-time employment (x 1,000)	225.2	54.2	7.0	11.0	36.1		164.4
Unemployment (x 1,000)	63.8	20.4	5.3	4.3	10.7		41.8
Not in labour force (x 1,000)	289.3	99.2	22.8	24.9	51.5		172.9
Unemployment rate	4.0	4.8	9.5	5.1	3.8		3.7
Participation rate	84.6	81.0	70.9	77.1	84.6		86.7
Employment rate	81.2	77.1	64.1	73.1	81.4		83.4

E: use with caution

F: too unreliable to be published

x: suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Division, special tabulations

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(3rd quarter 2007 will be released November 20, 2007

Year-to-date (January to June)

In January to June 2007, total wages and salaries were $7.5 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 5.0 per cent over the same period in 2006. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $336.7 billion in January to June 2007, exhibited a 6.7 per cent increase over a year earlier. In the first half of 2007, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date -

	($millions) 2006	2007
Canada	315,683.2	336,729.1
Nova Scotia	7,162.7	7,520.8

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In January to June 2007, $1.6 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $5.9 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 20.9 per cent and 79.1 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (47.9%). The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; trade; and public administration—at 19.3 per cent, 17.6 per cent, and 17.5 respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
- Year-to-date -

($millions – actual)

Industry	*2006*	*2007*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**1,478,289**	**1,574,542**	**6.5**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	147,613	147,000	-0.4
Mining & Oil & Gas	77,821	83,654	7.5
Manufacturing	718,000	753,780	5.0
Construction	464,840	516,279	11.1
Utilities	70,015	73,829	5.4
All Service Producing	**5,684,378**	**5,946,250**	**4.6**
Trade	1,009,845	1,046,509	3.6
Transportation & Storage	328,157	343,634	4.7
Information & Cultural	179,106	185,656	3.7
Finance & Real Estate	505,951	537,398	6.2
Professional & Personal Service	1,075,186	1,149,412	6.9
Educational Services	698,774	718,354	2.8
Health Care & Social Asst.	887,073	923,512	4.1
Public Administration	1,001,286	1,041,775	4.0

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(August 2007 will be released October 26, 2007)

Year-to-date (January to July)

In the first seven months of 2007, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased $17.04, or 2.6 per cent, over the same period in 2006 to $672.02 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose $23.55 or 3.2 per cent, to $766.50 per week. Nova Scotia's January-July year-to-date average weekly earnings were 87.7 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 383,293 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to July 2007, a 0.1 per cent decrease from January to July 2006. In comparison, Canada's weekly employment was 14.2 million,

an increase of 2.0 per cent from the same period in 2006.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
Jan-June '06	742.95	654.98
Jan-June '07	766.50	672.02
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-June '06	13,942,534	383,686
Jan-June '07	14,227,543	383,293

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Year-to-date 2007 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 4.7 per cent over the same period in 2006 to $810.63, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.4 per cent to $646.11. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2007 average weekly earnings ranged from $299.82 in accommodation and food services industries to $904.98 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[P] -
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2006	2007	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	**654.98**	**672.02**	**2.6**
Goods Producing	774.42	810.63	4.7
Construction	733.69	768.26	4.7
Manufacturing	774.87	811.22	4.7
Service Producing	631.26	646.11	2.4
Trade	524.85	530.24	1.0
Transportation & Warehousing	745.22	740.34	-0.7
Information & Culture	825.52	826.20	0.1
Finance & Insurance	874.23	857.88	-1.9
Professional, Scientific & Technical	817.66	834.78	2.1
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	506.24	558.07	10.2
Educational Services	699.29	736.20	5.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	689.30	689.78	0.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	309.20	332.34	7.5
Accommodation & Food Services	280.76	299.82	6.8
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	479.67	510.76	6.5
Public Administration	858.12	904.98	5.5

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(August 2007 will be released October 23, 2007)

Year-to-date (January to July)

During the first seven months of 2007, there was a monthly average of 41,387 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure was 3.3 per cent lower than in January-July 2006. Nationwide, there was an average of 783,953 beneficiaries or 3.7 per cent fewer than the January-July 2006 monthly average.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
Jan-July '06	819,911	9,074.9	42,816	447.4
Jan-July '07	783,953	8,961.3	41,387	437.0

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia a total of $437.0 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January-July 2007. This figure was 2.3 per cent lower than in the same period of 2006. Nationwide, there was $9.0 billion paid in EI benefit payments during January-July 2007, or 1.3 per cent less than in January-July 2006.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

(3rd quarter 2007 will be released November 26, 2007

Year-to-date (January to June)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, there was an average of 118,725 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during January to June 2007, a decrease of 1.3 per cent over the same period in 2006. The government portion decreased 1.6 per cent to 110,909, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,817. The federal government figure decreased 0.5 per cent to 23,917. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia increased 0.3 per cent to 10,661 during January to June 2007 as compared to the January to June 2006 period.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -
(number)

Government	2006	2007[p]	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	24,037	23,917	-0.5
Military	*10,630*	*10,661*	*0.3*
Provincial General	11,376	11,469	0.8
Health & Social Services	29,432	29,460	0.1
Universities & Colleges	13,829	12,672	-8.4
Local General	11,148	11,455	2.8
School Boards	22,903	21,937	-4.2
Total Government	***112,725***	***110,909***	***-1.6***
Government Business Enterprises	***7,506***	***7,817***	***4.1***
Federal	4,656	4,916	5.6
Provincial	2,363	2,413	2.1
Local	487	488	0.2
Total Public Sector	**120,231**	**118,725**	**-1.3**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
- Year-to-date[p] -
($millions)

Government	2006	2007	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	728,623	746,524	2.5
Military	*318,001*	*325,067*	*2.2*
Provincial General	272,289	258,809	-5.0
Health & Social Services	608,836	604,109	-0.8
Universities & Colleges	272,375	250,074	-8.2
Local General	146,960	151,002	2.8
School Boards	394,744	378,091	-4.2
Total Government	***2,423,827***	***2,388,609***	***-1.5***
Government Business Enterprises	***194,145***	***206,630***	***6.4***
Federal	151,415	162,268	7.2
Provincial	35,445	36,922	4.2
Local	7,285	7,442	2.2
Total Public Sector	**2,617,974**	**2,595,238**	**-0.9**

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Total public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.9 per cent in the first half of 2007 compared to the first half of 2006 to $2,595.2 billion, with 92.0 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 8.0 per cent from government business enterprises.

Other Statistics Canada Labour Market Information Released during the past Month

September 13, 2007
- Employer Pension Plans (trusteed pension funds), first quarter 2007, CANSIM Tables 280-0002 to 280-0004
- The Canadian Productivity Review: Productivity Performance in Canada, 1961 to 2005, No. 11, Catalogue No. 15-206-XSWE2007011
- Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada, Back to School, September 2007, Vol. 4, No. 3, Catalogue No. 81-004-XIE

September 14, 2007
- Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review, Labour Productivity, Hourly Compensation and Unit Labour Cost, second quarter 2007, Vol. 6, No. 2, Catalogue No. 13-010-XWE; CANSIM Tables 383-0008 and 383-0012

September 18, 2007
- Perspectives on Labour and Income, Autumn 2007, Vol. 19, No. 3, Catalogue No. 75-001-XPE: Non-Profit Organizations; Absenteeism; Working at Home; Life after High Tech; Older Workers; public Pensions and Work; Varia, Unionization
- Canadian Social Trends, Study: No. 84, September 2007, Catalogue No. 11-008-XWE: Study: Delayed Transitions of Young Adults; Study: Re-accreditation and the Occupations of Immigrant Doctors and Engineers, 2001

September 20, 2007
- Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series, Catalogue No. 11F0019MIE2007202: Why are Most University Students Women? Evidence Based on Academic Performance, Study Habits and Parental Influences

September 20, 2007
- Construction Union Wage Rate Index, August 2007, CANSIM Tables 327-0003 and 327-0004

September 21, 2007
- Employment Insurance Coverage Survey: Public Use Microdata Files, 2003-2003, Catalogue No. 89M0025XCB

September 24, 2007
- Perspectives on Labour and Income, September 2007 online edition, Vol. 8, No. 9, Catalogue No. 75-001-XWE: High Income Canadians, 2004; Spending Patterns in Canada and the US, early 1980x and 2003

October 3, 2007
- Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 2006, Survey No. 4428 (custom tabulations can be ordered from Statistics Canada's Special Surveys Division)

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

Tables to follow next week.

NOVA SCOTIA
Finance
Economics and Statistics

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Canada

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	**26,265.5**	**26,599.8**	**26,631.8**	**366.3**	**26,265.5**	**26,599.8**	**26,631.8**	**366.3**
Labour Force ('000)	**17,610.4**	**18,342.9**	**17,945.3**	**334.9**	**17,642.1**	**17,947.5**	**17,976.7**	**334.6**
Employment ('000)	**16,565.9**	**17,173.5**	**16,965.2**	**399.3**	**16,512.9**	**16,871.9**	**16,923.0**	**410.1**
Unemployed ('000)	**1,044.5**	**1,169.3**	**980.1**	**(64.4)**	**1,129.1**	**1,075.6**	**1,053.6**	**(75.5)**
Unemployment Rate (%)	**5.9**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**(0.4)**	**6.4**	**6.0**	**5.9**	**(0.5)**
Participation Rate (%)	**67.0**	**69.0**	**67.4**	**0.4**	**67.2**	**67.5**	**67.5**	**0.3**
Employment Rate (%)	**63.1**	**64.6**	**63.7**	**0.6**	**62.9**	**63.4**	**63.5**	**0.6**

Nova Scotia

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	**763.1**	**764.5**	**764.9**	**1.8**	**763.1**	**764.5**	**764.9**	**1.8**
Labour Force ('000)	**477.2**	**498.7**	**483.6**	**6.4**	**477.0**	**485.3**	**483.6**	**6.6**
Employment ('000)	**443.4**	**456.6**	**448.1**	**4.7**	**440.0**	**442.2**	**445.0**	**5.0**
Unemployed ('000)	**33.8**	**42.1**	**35.5**	**1.7**	**37.0**	**43.1**	**38.6**	**1.6**
Unemployment Rate (%)	**7.1**	**8.4**	**7.3**	**0.2**	**7.8**	**8.9**	**8.0**	**0.2**
Participation Rate (%)	**62.5**	**65.2**	**63.2**	**0.7**	**62.5**	**63.5**	**63.2**	**0.7**
Employment Rate (%)	**58.1**	**59.7**	**58.6**	**0.5**	**57.7**	**57.8**	**58.2**	**0.5**

Newfoundland and Labrador

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	427.2	423.2	423.3	(3.9)	427.2	423.2	423.3	(3.9)
Labour Force ('000)	255.3	265.0	253.4	(1.9)	253.3	251.3	250.4	(2.9)
Employment ('000)	225.3	230.9	224.4	(0.9)	217.7	216.9	216.3	(1.4)
Unemployed ('000)	30.0	34.0	28.9	(1.1)	35.6	34.4	34.0	(1.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.8	12.8	11.4	(0.4)	14.1	13.7	13.6	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	59.8	62.6	59.9	0.1	59.3	59.4	59.2	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	52.7	54.6	53.0	0.3	51.0	51.3	51.1	0.1

Prince Edward Island

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	112.5	113.5	113.6	1.1	112.5	113.5	113.6	1.1
Labour Force ('000)	77.2	81.5	78.0	0.8	76.7	77.1	77.4	0.7
Employment ('000)	71.2	75.1	71.8	0.6	68.5	69.1	69.2	0.7
Unemployed ('000)	6.0	6.4	6.2	0.2	8.2	7.9	8.1	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	7.9	7.9	0.1	10.7	10.2	10.5	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	68.6	71.8	68.7	0.1	68.2	67.9	68.1	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	63.3	66.2	63.2	(0.1)	60.9	60.9	60.9	-

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

New Brunswick

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	611.2	613.5	614.0	2.8	611.2	613.5	614.0	2.8
Labour Force ('000)	385.2	411.2	398.1	12.9	383.5	393.5	395.7	12.2
Employment ('000)	357.1	378.8	369.5	12.4	349.7	363.2	363.1	13.4
Unemployed ('000)	28.1	32.4	28.6	0.5	33.8	30.3	32.6	(1.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.9	7.2	(0.1)	8.8	7.7	8.2	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	63.0	67.0	64.8	1.8	62.7	64.1	64.4	1.7
Employment Rate (%)	58.4	61.7	60.2	1.8	57.2	59.2	59.1	1.9

Quebec

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,266.6	6,321.7	6,325.8	59.2	6,266.6	6,321.7	6,325.8	59.2
Labour Force ('000)	4,110.3	4,235.3	4,163.2	52.9	4,105.4	4,152.6	4,148.5	43.1
Employment ('000)	3,809.8	3,938.8	3,897.5	87.7	3,776.9	3,859.9	3,864.2	87.3
Unemployed ('000)	300.5	296.5	265.7	(34.8)	328.5	292.6	284.3	(44.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.0	6.4	(0.9)	8.0	7.0	6.9	(1.1)
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	67.0	65.8	0.2	65.5	65.7	65.6	0.1
Employment Rate (%)	60.8	62.3	61.6	0.8	60.3	61.1	61.1	0.8

Ontario

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,259.9	10,378.4	10,391.0	131.1	10,259.9	10,378.4	10,391.0	131.1
Labour Force ('000)	6,910.1	7,206.2	7,014.4	104.3	6,945.9	7,043.6	7,058.1	112.2
Employment ('000)	6,472.7	6,699.2	6,603.6	130.9	6,489.4	6,594.0	6,623.7	134.3
Unemployed ('000)	437.3	507.0	410.8	(26.5)	456.5	449.5	434.4	(22.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	7.0	5.9	(0.4)	6.6	6.4	6.2	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	69.4	67.5	0.1	67.7	67.9	67.9	0.2
Employment Rate (%)	63.1	64.5	63.6	0.5	63.3	63.5	63.7	0.4

Manitoba

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	892.9	900.0	900.6	7.7	892.9	900.0	900.6	7.7
Labour Force ('000)	615.1	634.6	623.5	8.4	615.5	622.6	624.7	9.2
Employment ('000)	590.1	603.3	599.4	9.3	588.4	596.4	598.7	10.3
Unemployed ('000)	25.0	31.3	24.1	(0.9)	27.1	26.2	26.0	(1.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.9	3.9	(0.2)	4.4	4.2	4.2	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	68.9	70.5	69.2	0.3	68.9	69.2	69.4	0.5
Employment Rate (%)	66.1	67.0	66.6	0.5	65.9	66.3	66.5	0.6

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Saskatchewan

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	746.1	752.1	753.6	7.5	746.1	752.1	753.6	7.5
Labour Force ('000)	519.4	534.1	522.1	2.7	519.6	521.1	522.6	3.0
Employment ('000)	499.1	504.5	504.4	5.3	497.7	495.5	502.5	4.8
Unemployed ('000)	20.4	29.6	17.7	(2.7)	21.9	25.6	20.0	(1.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.9	5.5	3.4	(0.5)	4.2	4.9	3.8	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	69.6	71.0	69.3	(0.3)	69.6	69.3	69.3	(0.3)
Employment Rate (%)	66.9	67.1	66.9	-	66.7	65.9	66.7	-

Alberta

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,662.0	2,754.5	2,759.9	97.9	2,662.0	2,754.5	2,759.9	97.9
Labour Force ('000)	1,948.7	2,076.6	2,041.6	92.9	1,950.3	2,040.8	2,046.2	95.9
Employment ('000)	1,886.2	1,995.0	1,974.0	87.8	1,882.1	1,968.7	1,973.3	91.2
Unemployed ('000)	62.5	81.6	67.6	5.1	68.2	72.0	72.9	4.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.2	3.9	3.3	0.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	73.2	75.4	74.0	0.8	73.3	74.1	74.1	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	70.9	72.4	71.5	0.6	70.7	71.5	71.5	0.8

British Columbia

	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,524.0	3,578.4	3,585.2	61.2	3,524.0	3,578.4	3,585.2	61.2
Labour Force ('000)	2,311.9	2,399.6	2,367.3	55.4	2,314.9	2,359.8	2,369.5	54.6
Employment ('000)	2,211.0	2,291.3	2,272.4	61.4	2,202.7	2,265.9	2,266.8	64.1
Unemployed ('000)	100.9	108.4	95.0	(5.9)	112.2	93.9	102.6	(9.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.4	4.5	4.0	(0.4)	4.8	4.0	4.3	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	67.1	66.0	0.4	65.7	65.9	66.1	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	62.7	64.0	63.4	0.7	62.5	63.3	63.2	0.7

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.
Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

Table 2. NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,231.6	26,567.9	26,600.5	368.9	762.9	764.2	764.5	1.6
Labour Force ('000)	17,897.3	18,303.4	18,213.4	316.1	487.1	498.1	494.1	7.0
Employment ('000)	16,738.2	17,194.6	17,117.8	379.6	450.0	457.7	454.1	4.1
Unemployed ('000)	1,159.0	1,108.8	1,095.6	(63.4)	37.1	40.4	40.0	2.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.1	6.0	(0.5)	7.6	8.1	8.1	0.5
Participation Rate (%)	68.2	68.9	68.5	0.3	63.8	65.2	64.6	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	63.8	64.7	64.4	0.6	59.0	59.9	59.4	0.4

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.8	100.2	100.3	0.5	116.9	116.2	116.2	(0.7)
Labour Force ('000)	60.6	65.7	63.9	3.3	64.5	64.2	62.4	(2.1)
Employment ('000)	55.7	60.9	58.8	3.1	56.3	56.3	54.8	(1.5)
Unemployed ('000)	5.0	4.8	5.1	0.1	8.2	7.9	7.6	(0.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	7.3	8.0	(0.3)	12.7	12.3	12.2	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	60.7	65.6	63.7	3.0	55.2	55.2	53.7	(1.5)
Employment Rate (%)	55.8	60.8	58.6	2.8	48.2	48.5	47.2	(1.0)

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	311.6	313.3	313.6	2.0	311.6	313.3	313.6	2.0
Labour Force ('000)	217.7	224.7	224.9	7.2	217.7	224.7	224.9	7.2
Employment ('000)	206.2	210.8	211.0	4.8	206.2	210.8	211.0	4.8
Unemployed ('000)	11.5	13.9	14.0	2.5	11.5	13.9	14.0	2.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	6.2	6.2	0.9	5.3	6.2	6.2	0.9
Participation Rate (%)	69.9	71.7	71.7	1.8	69.9	71.7	71.7	1.8
Employment Rate (%)	66.2	67.3	67.3	1.1	66.2	67.3	67.3	1.1

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.1	130.9	131.0	(0.1)	103.7	103.5	103.5	(0.2)
Labour Force ('000)	82.9	79.4	79.7	(3.2)	61.4	64.1	63.0	1.6
Employment ('000)	76.4	71.7	72.2	(4.2)	55.5	57.9	57.2	1.7
Unemployed ('000)	6.6	7.7	7.5	0.9	5.9	6.2	5.8	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.0	9.7	9.4	1.4	9.6	9.7	9.2	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	63.2	60.7	60.8	(2.4)	59.2	61.9	60.9	1.7
Employment Rate (%)	58.3	54.8	55.1	(3.2)	53.5	55.9	55.3	1.8

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Canada	16,512.9	16,871.9	16,923.0	410.1	13,551.7	13,830.7	13,863.2	311.5	2,961.2	3,041.2	3,059.9	98.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	217.7	216.9	216.3	(1.4)	186.2	188.7	187.3	1.1	31.5	28.2	29.0	(2.5)
Prince Edward Island	68.5	69.1	69.2	0.7	57.3	57.6	57.9	0.6	11.2	11.5	11.3	0.1
Nova Scotia	440.0	442.2	445.0	5.0	359.7	359.2	360.1	0.4	80.3	83.0	84.9	4.6
New Brunswick	349.7	363.2	363.1	13.4	294.7	306.0	305.4	10.7	55.0	57.2	57.7	2.7
Quebec	3,776.9	3,859.9	3,864.2	87.3	3,089.8	3,146.8	3,131.3	41.5	687.1	713.1	732.9	45.8
Ontario	6,489.4	6,594.0	6,623.7	134.3	5,324.3	5,403.3	5,440.8	116.5	1,165.1	1,190.7	1,182.9	17.8
Manitoba	588.4	596.4	598.7	10.3	472.2	482.7	488.4	16.2	116.2	113.7	110.3	(5.9)
Saskatchewan	497.7	495.5	502.5	4.8	408.0	406.5	411.6	3.6	89.7	89.0	90.9	1.2
Alberta	1,882.1	1,968.7	1,973.3	91.2	1,586.9	1,663.4	1,660.1	73.2	295.2	305.3	313.2	18.0
British Columbia	2,202.7	2,265.9	2,266.8	64.1	1,772.6	1,816.5	1,820.0	47.4	430.1	449.4	446.8	16.7

Employment - Actual (000's)

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Canada	16,565.9	17,173.5	16,965.2	399.3	13,659.0	14,523.1	13,968.0	309.0	2,906.8	2,650.4	2,997.2	90.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	225.3	230.9	224.4	(0.9)	193.7	205.8	195.7	2.0	31.6	25.1	28.8	(2.8)
Prince Edward Island	71.2	75.1	71.8	0.6	59.9	65.9	60.5	0.6	11.3	9.2	11.3	0.0
Nova Scotia	443.4	456.6	448.1	4.7	364.2	384.4	363.8	(0.4)	79.3	72.2	84.3	5.0
New Brunswick	357.1	378.8	369.5	12.4	304.9	331.3	315.2	10.3	52.3	47.5	54.3	2.0
Quebec	3,809.8	3,938.8	3,897.5	87.7	3,129.5	3,337.3	3,169.5	40.0	680.3	601.5	728.0	47.7
Ontario	6,472.7	6,699.2	6,603.6	130.9	5,343.7	5,646.8	5,457.9	114.2	1,129.0	1,052.4	1,145.7	16.7
Manitoba	590.1	603.3	599.4	9.3	475.5	505.4	492.2	16.7	114.6	98.0	107.2	(7.4)
Saskatchewan	499.1	504.5	504.4	5.3	409.9	430.5	415.0	5.1	89.1	74.0	89.4	0.3
Alberta	1,886.2	1,995.0	1,974.0	87.8	1,594.7	1,734.8	1,664.7	70.0	291.5	260.2	309.3	17.8
British Columbia	2,211.0	2,291.3	2,272.4	61.4	1,783.1	1,881.0	1,833.5	50.4	427.9	410.3	438.9	11.0

Table 3 - Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,869.5	2,905.2	2,907.0	37.5	2,518.0	2,593.8	2,582.5	64.5	12.2	10.7	11.2	(1.0)
Newfoundland and Labrador	35.2	34.6	34.1	(1.1)	27.9	27.3	27.3	(0.6)	20.7	21.4	19.6	(1.1)
Prince Edward Island	13.7	13.7	13.7	-	12.0	11.6	11.7	(0.3)	13.1	15.3	14.6	1.5
Nova Scotia	81.1	81.9	79.6	(1.5)	70.3	70.0	71.6	1.3	13.4	14.7	10.1	(3.3)
New Brunswick	61.4	62.7	65.0	3.6	52.4	55.9	55.2	2.8	14.7	11.0	14.9	0.2
Quebec	629.1	631.2	632.6	3.5	547.8	556.9	549.9	2.1	12.9	11.8	13.1	0.2
Ontario	1,111.3	1,111.7	1,113.4	2.1	946.5	968.7	971.0	24.5	14.8	12.9	12.8	(2.0)
Manitoba	111.2	113.3	114.6	3.4	100.0	103.9	103.9	3.9	10.1	8.3	9.4	(0.7)
Saskatchewan	100.3	95.1	95.6	(4.7)	91.9	87.8	89.3	(2.6)	8.3	7.7	6.5	(1.8)
Alberta	346.6	365.4	358.7	12.1	320.9	341.0	335.0	14.1	7.4	6.7	6.6	(0.8)
British Columbia	379.5	395.4	399.8	20.3	348.3	370.8	367.6	19.3	8.2	6.2	8.1	(0.1)

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,782.0	3,268.6	2,820.1	38.1	2,436.8	2,931.9	2,491.4	54.6	12.4	10.3	11.7	-0.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	32.8	43.6	31.5	-1.3	26.2	35.4	25.6	-0.6	20.1	18.6	18.7	-1.4
Prince Edward Island	13.4	17.1	13.4	0.0	12.0	15.4	11.7	-0.3	10.4	9.9	12.7	2.3
Nova Scotia	77.6	95.4	76.5	-1.1	66.7	84.1	68.4	1.7	14.2	11.8	10.6	-3.6
New Brunswick	58.1	75.3	61.4	3.3	50.3	68.0	52.6	2.3	13.4	9.7	14.3	0.9
Quebec	616.6	708.9	625.6	9.0	537.3	628.6	538.4	1.1	12.9	11.3	13.9	1.0
Ontario	1,066.6	1,267.9	1,067.5	0.9	901.7	1,106.3	921.9	20.2	15.5	12.7	13.6	-1.9
Manitoba	108.6	124.1	111.1	2.5	97.3	114.9	100.1	2.8	10.3	7.4	10.0	-0.3
Saskatchewan	98.6	107.7	93.5	-5.1	89.9	100.0	87.2	-2.7	8.8	7.1	6.7	-2.1
Alberta	342.2	397.0	350.2	8.0	317.2	374.2	327.5	10.3	7.3	5.7	6.5	-0.8
British Columbia	367.5	431.6	389.3	21.8	338.2	404.8	358.1	19.9	8.0	6.2	8.0	0.0

Table 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

Canada - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
All industries	**17,610.4**	**18,342.9**	**17,945.3**	**334.9**	**16,565.9**	**17,173.5**	**16,965.2**	**399.3**	**5.9**	**6.4**	**5.5**	**(0.4)**
Goods-Producing Sector	**4,267.8**	**4,419.6**	**4,278.8**	**11.0**	**4,066.3**	**4,224.9**	**4,088.2**	**21.9**	**4.7**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**(0.2)**
Agriculture	372.7	390.2	377.1	4.4	359.7	375.6	366.4	6.7	3.5	3.7	2.8	(0.7)
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	368.0	372.6	362.5	(5.5)	346.4	353.0	337.4	(9.0)	5.9	5.3	6.9	1.0
Utilities	124.1	150.3	143.9	19.8	121.6	149.7	141.9	20.3	2.0	-	1.4	(0.6)
Construction	1,175.8	1,291.4	1,243.9	68.1	1,115.3	1,237.1	1,192.3	77.0	5.2	4.2	4.2	(1.0)
Manufacturing	2,227.2	2,215.2	2,151.5	(75.7)	2,123.3	2,109.5	2,050.2	(73.1)	4.7	4.8	4.7	-
Services-Producing Sector	**12,978.0**	**13,578.3**	**13,340.7**	**382.7**	**12,499.6**	**12,948.6**	**12,877.0**	**377.4**	**3.7**	**4.6**	**3.5**	**(0.2)**
Trade	2,710.7	2,836.5	2,753.0	42.3	2,613.1	2,722.0	2,651.0	37.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	0.1
Transportation and Warehousing	833.0	843.8	841.7	8.7	808.2	807.6	824.4	16.2	3.0	4.3	2.1	(0.9)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,062.1	1,087.8	1,064.2	2.1	1,038.8	1,064.9	1,045.3	6.5	2.2	2.1	1.8	(0.4)
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,118.0	1,190.0	1,177.1	59.1	1,086.4	1,151.3	1,146.8	60.4	2.8	3.3	2.6	(0.2)
Management, Administrative & Other Support Services	758.2	817.3	783.3	25.1	705.1	763.9	728.9	23.8	7.0	6.5	6.9	(0.1)
Educational Services	1,172.1	1,134.0	1,213.5	41.4	1,132.4	972.2	1,179.2	46.8	3.4	14.3	2.8	(0.6)
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,851.7	1,918.8	1,873.8	22.1	1,809.0	1,871.1	1,835.8	26.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	(0.3)
Information, Culture and Recreation	799.1	873.2	832.6	33.5	760.5	834.2	794.2	33.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	(0.2)
Accommodation and Food Services	1,095.8	1,198.8	1,154.2	58.4	1,024.5	1,129.4	1,074.7	50.2	6.5	5.8	6.9	0.4
Other Services	730.0	755.5	743.7	13.7	700.1	729.3	716.9	16.8	4.1	3.5	3.6	(0.5)
Public Administration	847.2	922.7	903.5	56.3	821.6	902.7	879.6	58.0	3.0	2.2	2.6	(0.4)
Unclassified Industries	364.6	345.0	325.8	(38.8)	-	-	-					

Nova Scotia - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
All industries	**477.2**	**498.7**	**483.6**	**6.4**	**443.4**	**458.6**	**448.1**	**4.7**	**7.1**	**8.4**	**7.3**	**0.2**
Goods-Producing Sector	**94.9**	**104.8**	**101.2**	**6.3**	**87.0**	**94.6**	**92.9**	**5.9**	**8.4**	**9.8**	**8.2**	**(0.2)**
Agriculture	5.3	9.0	6.4	1.1	4.7	7.6	5.7	1.0	13.2	16.7	10.9	(2.3)
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	14.5	13.4	12.8	(1.7)	11.6	10.6	9.4	(2.2)	20.0	21.6	26.6	6.6
Utilities	2.0	2.2	1.9	(0.1)	2.0	2.0	1.9	(0.1)	-	-	-	-
Construction	30.7	33.4	34.0	3.3	29.3	31.3	31.3	2.0	4.6	6.6	7.9	3.3
Manufacturing	42.4	46.7	46.1	3.7	39.4	43.2	44.6	5.2	7.1	7.5	3.3	(3.8)
Services-Producing Sector	**372.3**	**383.9**	**370.7**	**(1.6)**	**356.5**	**361.9**	**355.2**	**(1.3)**	**4.2**	**5.7**	**4.2**	**-**
Trade	77.1	80.4	76.9	(0.2)	73.2	76.3	72.8	(0.4)	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.2
Transportation and Warehousing	20.4	19.9	18.7	(1.7)	18.9	19.3	18.2	(0.7)	6.9	3.0	2.7	(4.2)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	23.9	23.3	24.7	0.8	23.3	22.4	23.5	0.2	2.5	3.9	4.9	2.4
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	18.2	20.4	18.6	0.4	18.0	19.4	17.7	(0.3)	-	4.4	4.8	4.8
Management, Administrative & Other Support Services	33.6	30.9	29.2	(4.4)	30.9	28.6	26.5	(4.4)	8.0	7.4	8.9	0.9
Educational Services	34.3	35.4	37.8	3.5	33.0	29.3	36.1	3.1	3.8	17.2	4.5	0.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	58.6	63.7	61.1	2.5	57.5	62.2	60.8	3.3	1.9	2.4	-	(1.9)
Information, Culture and Recreation	17.9	24.6	20.9	3.0	16.8	23.8	20.3	3.5	6.1	3.3	2.9	(3.2)
Accommodation and Food Services	37.0	34.5	33.2	(3.8)	35.6	31.8	31.4	(4.2)	3.5	7.8	5.4	1.9
Other Services	22.4	21.6	19.7	(2.7)	21.1	21.0	18.9	(2.2)	5.4	2.8	4.1	(1.3)
Public Administration	29.1	29.3	29.9	0.8	28.0	27.8	29.0	1.0	3.8	5.1	3.0	(0.8)
Unclassified Industries	10.0	10.0	11.8	1.8	-	-	-					

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Table 5. CMAs, Canada

CMA Data

(Unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change	Sep 2006	Aug 2007	Sep 2007	Annual Change
Halifax	**5.3**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**0.9**	**66.2**	**67.3**	**67.3**	**1.1**	**69.9**	**71.7**	**71.7**	**1.8**
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.8	5.2	5.5	(1.3)	58.6	64.9	65.0	6.4	62.9	68.4	68.7	5.8
Saguenay	8.8	7.0	7.7	(1.1)	56.0	59.2	57.2	1.2	61.4	63.7	62.0	0.6
Québec	4.9	4.2	4.4	(0.5)	63.4	66.5	65.9	2.5	66.7	69.4	68.9	2.2
Trois-Rivières	8.3	7.8	8.1	(0.2)	56.1	59.9	59.1	3.0	61.2	64.8	64.3	3.1
Sherbrooke	7.7	5.4	5.8	(1.9)	61.2	62.9	61.8	0.6	66.3	66.4	65.5	(0.8)
Montreal	8.1	6.9	7.1	(1.0)	62.8	63.9	63.8	1.0	68.3	68.7	68.7	0.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.7	5.7	5.7	-	68.5	69.5	69.4	0.9	72.6	73.8	73.7	1.1
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	7.9	6.3	6.4	(1.5)	59.3	62.0	61.4	2.1	64.3	66.1	65.6	1.3
Oshawa	7.2	6.8	7.0	(0.2)	64.7	64.5	64.0	(0.7)	69.7	69.2	68.8	(0.9)
Toronto	7.3	7.7	7.5	0.2	64.4	65.0	64.4	-	69.4	70.4	69.7	0.3
Hamilton	6.6	5.6	5.6	(1.0)	63.2	65.3	64.6	1.4	67.6	69.2	68.4	0.8
St. Catharines - Niagara	5.8	7.7	7.6	1.8	61.2	59.4	59.8	(1.4)	65.0	64.3	64.8	(0.2)
London	7.2	6.5	6.4	(0.8)	64.7	65.9	66.5	1.8	69.7	70.5	71.0	1.3
Windsor	8.8	10.4	9.8	1.0	63.6	58.1	58.6	(5.0)	69.7	64.9	65.0	(4.7)
Kitchener	6.1	6.2	6.2	0.1	67.1	66.0	65.8	(1.3)	71.4	70.4	70.1	(1.3)
Thunder Bay	8.3	6.6	6.5	(1.8)	59.6	62.5	62.1	2.5	65.0	67.0	66.4	1.4
Winnipeg	5.0	4.4	4.6	(0.4)	67.6	68.6	68.2	0.6	71.1	71.8	71.4	0.3
Regina	5.2	6.2	6.2	1.0	69.9	66.5	66.0	(3.9)	73.7	70.9	70.3	(3.4)
Saskatoon	4.3	4.8	4.2	(0.1)	69.1	72.3	71.9	2.8	72.3	75.9	75.1	2.8
Calgary	3.6	3.2	3.2	(0.4)	74.5	75.4	74.6	0.1	77.3	77.8	77.0	(0.3)
Edmonton	4.3	4.1	4.2	(0.1)	68.0	69.9	69.5	1.5	71.0	72.9	72.6	1.6
Vancouver	4.7	4.2	4.2	(0.5)	64.7	65.1	64.5	(0.2)	67.9	67.9	67.3	(0.6)
Victoria	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.2	63.1	65.6	65.2	2.1	65.8	68.4	68.1	2.3

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics: *The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2